[XXXVIIth Year.] THE [No. 1818.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1781.

To EARL CORNWALLIS, lieutenant-general, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

A GENERAL, who poſſeſſes that dignity of ſoul, which exalts the conqueror above the inſolence of a triumph, and elevates the vanquiſhed above meanneſs and deſpondence, will ever find the generous among his enemies, ready to applaud his merit and to drop a tear to his misfortunes, whilſt the officer, who wages a ſavage warfare, and ſullies his victories by inſult and inhumanity, will not have a friend among the virtuous, even in the zenith of his ſucceſs, nor one, of all mankind, to ſympathiſe with him on a reverſe of fortune. The philanthropy of America would be highly gratified in paying your lordſhip the tribute due an enlightened and humane ſoldier, did your conduct entitle you to ſuch treatment; but as her juſtice obliges her to view you in the odious light of a cruel leader and an unprincipled plunderer, it would be impious in her to treat you with generoſity or delicacy. As an American ſoldier, I conſider it a virtue to embitter your captivity, by recalling to your remembrance the follies which have led to your preſent cataſtrophe, and to hold you up as an object of univerſal deteſtation, by ſurrounding you with an aſſemblage of your crimes; but the implacable reſentment I feel, when I reflect on your lordſhip's cruelties, ſhall not hurry me beyond the bounds of candour and truth, or bribe me to cloud your reputation with one undeſerved ſhade.

Conſidering your lordſhip as one of the principal actors in the military drama, I have taken ſome pains to acquire a knowledge of your principles and abilities, and I ſincerely wiſh the reſult of my enquiries was leſs degrading to human nature. As a politician, I have found you devoid of ſtability and integrity: as a ſoldier, deficient in every amiable and leading characteriſtic of your profeſſion.

When the preſent conteſt was merely a political queſtion, we obſerve your lordſhip engaged in a warm oppoſition to the miniſtry, and, if parliamentary records may be relied on, not heſitating to declare, that ſhould an armed force be called in to the aid of their unconſtitutional laws, reſiſtance on the part of America would become a duty they owed to themſelves and their poſterity. Theſe ſentiments, my lord, were truly dignified, and, had you made them the unerring rule of your conduct, muſt have enſured you the gratitude of America, and the eſteem of the virtuous of every nation; but how oppoſite were your profeſſions and principles! In a few months, regardleſs of your ſolemn declarations, you prepare to embark for America, and to enforce, in a military character, the very meaſures, which as a ſenator, you had reprobated, as unjuſt and oppreſſive. This is a fact, my lord, which your warmeſt partiſans have not the effrontery to deny, and which no art or eloquence can palliate! Had you diſplayed in your operations the ſublime of military talents, and been crowned with every trophy ambition ſighs for, this one act would damn you to eternal infamy!

From the moment you conſented to draw your ſword againſt her liberties, America ought to have viewed you as a monſter; yet ſhe formed a favourable idea of your character, and gave you credit for virtues you never poſſeſſed even in contemplation. This erroneous opinion with reſpect to your lordſhip muſt have flowed from your ſituation, which prevented both your head and heart from having a fair trial. Sir William Howe, whilſt you acted under his immediate command, put you almoſt above the reach of fortune. At the head of the Britiſh grenadiers and light infantry, oppoſed to raw and undiſciplined troops, and of far inferior numbers, an officer of the loweſt rate abilities could not fail of acquiring eclat, and it is very uncommon for crimes to be imputed to the hero of a triumph. The ſmiles of proſperity cover a multitude of ſins in private life, but a fortunate general is immaculate in the eyes of a misjudging world.

An unbounded ambition is the ſource of all your lordſhip's miſfortunes. Flattered with the fond idea of outſtripping *your good friend* Sir Henry Clinton in military fame, and becoming commander in chief, you uſed all your influence to obtain a ſeparate command, and the ſouthern ſtates were fixed on as the theatre of your atchievements. Like Phaeton, you imprudently engaged in an undertaking beyond your abilities, gave the rein to your enterprize, and left reaſon and humanity behind to lament your follies and cruelties, and like that raſh adventurer, you have not only wrought your own ruin, but have involved thouſands in unmerited calamity.

The battle of Camden was the firſt memorable event that marked your lordſhip's operations, which though it afforded you the momentary exultations of a dear-bought victory, and gave you an opportunity of figuring in the gazettes at the expence of candour, proved diſgraceful to you in its conſequences. Inſtead of improving the advantages of this ſucceſs, you ſuffered your army to relax their diſcipline in a ſtate of inactivity whilſt your enemy was recovering from the ſhock of the defeat. After dreaming away ſome months, you marched into North-Carolina, and took poſſeſſion of Charlotte; but finding the *rude* whigs of Mecklinburg very troubleſome, and hearing a ſmall body of continentals and militia were moving towards you, your lordſhip made a precipitate retreat to the ſtrong holds of Winnſborough, and ſuffered a part of your baggage to fall into our hands, within ſight of your army. In the mean time colonel Ferguſon being unſupported by your lordſhip, fell a ſacrifice to his partiſan ſpirit, and ſeveral of your other detachments were defeated by the militia. The tories, who, encouraged by your ſuperior force and fortune, were arming in your cauſe gave over the deſign, and lay ſtill at home. All theſe events flowed from your lorſhip's amazing inactivity. Although the American forces did not amount to half the number you could have brought into the field, I verily believe your lordſhip would have ſlept away the winter, in a ſouthern climate, the ſeaſon for active operations, had not general Morgan's detachment arouſed you from your lethargy, and alarmed you for your out-poſts; but even then, you acted like a man ſtupified with opiates. When you might have ſubjected Morgan to the operations of your whole force, you oppoſed to him a detachment, not much ſuperior in number to his command, and, contrary to the eſtabliſhed maxims of good policy, left that doubtful which you might have made certain. Was it juſt to judge from events, the folly of this meaſure would receive additional proof from its unfortunate iſſue. Your darling Tarleton met with a complete defeat, and in return for your lordſhip's unwarranted partiality in his favour, threw you into a delirium by the tale of his miſfortunes. In a paroxiſm of grief and rage, you made a burnt offering of your baggage, and became raſh, bold, and enterpriſing. You conceived the daring idea of recovering your captivated troops, and of tearing the laurel wreath from the brow of the illuſtrious Morgan; and had this triumph affected him as the ſucceſs at Camden did your lordſhip, you would have moſt certainly effected it; but he was too great an officer to conſider himſelf victorious, until he had ſecured the fruits of his victory. The hiſtorian, who delineates the character of the hero of the Cowpens, will be at a loſs to determine, whether he deſerves greater applauſe for his gallantry and addreſs in obtaining the victory, or for his great exertion of abilities in ſecuring and improving the advantages reſulting from it.

Diſappointed in this attempt, and general Greene's army and Morgan's detachment having formed a junction, a new object attracted your lordſhip's attention, and a new field was opened for the diſplay of great talents. Every advantage an officer could wiſh, who fighed for a brilliant name, was on your lordſhip's ſide. Your army was greatly ſuperior both in numbers and diſcipline to that of your enemy, and you was in the midſt of your friends. It was your intereſt to bring on an immediate and deciſive action, and conſequently general Greene's to avoid it. Here then was a trial of ſkill; Greene's addreſs prevailed, and gave him the palm; he retired over the Dan and Staunton rivers, in the face of your lordſhip's army, in good order and without loſs, and by amazing exertions gained ſuch an acceſſion of force, as rendered it prudent and adviſable for him to meet your lordſhip in the field. He knew, that a defeat would be certain ruin to you, and could only be a partial evil to him. Guildford was the ſcene of action; the conteſt was obſtinate and bloody; and although fortune gave your lordſhip the field, it terminated honourably for the American arms, and was attended with moſt of the good conſequences of a victory. This is not the ſuggeſtion of fancy or prejudice; it is an aſſertion eſtabliſhed by the moſt undeniable facts. A few days after your boaſted ſucceſs, we find your lordſhip making a precipitate retreat, leaving your wounded to our mercy, and your tory friends to the juſtice of their country. Previous to your retreat, you iſſued a pompous proclamation, embarazoning your ſucceſs, and inviting theſe infatuated men to fly to the royal ſtandard for protection for their property and perſons, and then baſely deſerted them. I defy your lordſhip to defend this conduct, either upon the principles of policy, juſtice, or humanity. To deſtroy the confidence the tories had placed in the promiſes of government and her officers, was ſurely impolitic; to deny them that protection you promited them, unjuſt; and to delude them into a conduct which muſt ſubject them to puniſhment, the extreme of cruelty!

With a victorious army you retired to Wilmington, and took ſhelter under the guns of your ſhipping, leaving your poſts in South Carolina and Georgia, which you had waſted much time and ſpilt much blood in eſtabliſhing, open to the vigilance of general Greene, who inſtantly took advantage of your lordſhip's error, made a rapid march into theſe ſtates, and in a few months, by the moſt conſummate addreſs and unwearied perſeverance, reduced all your poſts, except Charlestown, Savannah, and Ninety-ſix, and made their garriſons priſoners of war. Ninety-ſix was on the point of ſurrendering, and although relieved by the unexpected arrival of troops from Europe, was ſoon after abandoned. I aſk your lordſhip, what advantages you promiſed yourſelf, equal to ſuch certain and important loſſes? Surely you were not ſo ignorant, as to ſuppoſe that your marching thro' Virginia, would compenſate for your poſts and garriſons ſacrificed in Carolina and Georgia. Deluded by the ſplendour of the enterpriſe, you loſt ſight of every other conſideration, and reſted your juſtification on the event, which had it been as brilliant, as it is unfortunate, ſuch is the diſpoſition of your countrymen, that they would not only have acquitted you of raſhneſs and folly, but have decreed you a triumph! You have put all your truſt in fortune, and ſhe has jilted you in the moment you moſt needed her favours. Deſpairing of nothing yourſelf, you have taught your royal maſter and his miniſtry to hope for every thing. Whilſt warmed with the proſpect of the poſſeſſion of the ſouthern ſtates, and cheriſhing the fond hope of an entire ſubjection of America they will receive the ſad recital of your misfortunes, and your lordſhip will be ſacrificed to their diſappointed ambition, and to appeaſe the clamours of the people. How truly pitiable your lordſhip's ſituation! Deſerted and abuſed by your own countrymen, for your want of ſucceſs and military talents; deſpiſed and execrated by America, for your want of humanity, you muſt bid an eternal adieu to temporal felicity; the ſuffrages of the world will deny you a good name, and a guilty conſcience rob you of inward peace and domeſtic tranquillity! Your lot, my lord, is really ſevere, but it is what you have richly merited! Your inhuman treatment to the wretched ſlaves who fled to you for freedom and protection, is more than ſufficient to entitle you to the heavieſt calamity*. Callous to the tender emotions of compaſſion, and ſteeled againſt the miſeries of your fellow-creatures, your

* *It muſt inſpire every feeling boſom with horror and reſentment, when they are told, that out of upwards of 2000 ſlaves, who joined lord Cornwallis's army, upwards of 1500 have periſhed from diſeaſe and famine. It is a fact, which can be proved by innumerable evidences, that proviſions were only given to theſe men who were able to work, whilſt the women, children, and men debilitated by ſickneſs, were left to linger out a miſerable exiſtence, embittered by the rage of hunger. Many were turned out in ſuch a ſituation, that they expired before they could reach our army. Lord Cornwallis's attempt to ſpread the ſmall-pox among the inhabitants in the vicinity of York, has been reduced to a certainty, and muſt render him contemptible in the eyes of every civiliſed nation, it being a practice as inconſiſtent with the law of nations and war, as repugnant to humanity. The fate of the brave and worthy colonel Scammell is mediately imputable to lord Cornwallis; this unfortunate officer was taken priſoner, whilſt fixing the firſt piquets of the allied army. He ſurrendered to two Britiſh officers, and whilſt he was under their protection, many minutes after his ſurrender, a dragoon rode up to him, put the muzzle of his piſtol to his back, and gave him a wound of which he died; nor was this all their inhumanity towards him; having robbed him of his horſe they obliged him to run near half a mile, exhauſted with the loſs of blood, and ready to faint under the anguiſh of his wound. The public may rely on this as a fact; the circumſtances are preciſely as related by the colonel himſelf. It needs no comment.*

lordſhip can have no claim on the ſympathy of mankind, or the ſmiles of heaven.

Wiſhing you an agreeable voyage to your native country, and as pleaſing a reception from your royal maſter, as the nature of your miſſion will admit, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf, your lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

An AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Annapolis, October 30, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 17.

Yeſterday morning arrived here captain Pierce, aid de camp to general Greene, with the following diſpatches for his Excellency the preſident of congreſs.

Head-Quarters, Martin's tavern, near Ferguſon's Swamp, South-Carolina, September 11, 1781.

SIR,

IN my diſpatch of the 25th of Auguſt, I informed your Excellency that we were on our march for Fryday's ferry, to form a junction with the ſtate troops, and a body of militia collecting at that place, with an intention to make an attack upon the Britiſh army laying at colonel Thompſon's, near M'Cord's ferry. On the 27th, on our arrival near Fryday's ferry, I got intelligence that the enemy were retiring.

We croſſed the river at Howell's ferry, and took poſt at Motte's plantation. Here I got intelligence that the enemy had halted at the Eutaw ſprings, about forty miles below us; and that they had a reinforcement, and were making preparations to eſtabliſh a permanent poſt there. To prevent this, I was determined rather to hazard an action, notwithſtanding our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. On the 5th we began our march, our baggage and ſtores having been ordered to Howell's ferry, under a proper guard. We moved by ſlow and eaſy marches, as well to diſguiſe our real intention, as to give general Marion an opportunity to join us, who had been detached for the ſupport of colonel Harding, a report of which I tranſmitted in my letter of the 5th, dated at Maybricks-creek. General Marion joined us on the evening of the 7th at Burdell's plantation, ſeven miles from the enemy's camp.

We made the following diſpoſitions, and marched at 4 o'clock the next morning to attack the enemy. Our front line was compoſed of four ſmall battalions of militia, two of North and two of South Carolinians; one of the South Carolinians was under the immediate command of general Marion, and was poſted on the right, who alſo commanded the front line; the two North-Carolina battalions, under the command of colonel Malmady, were poſted in the center, and the other South-Carolina battalion under the command of general Pickens, was poſted on the left. Our ſecond line conſiſted of three ſmall brigades of continental troops, one from North Carolina, one from Virginia, and one from Maryland. The North-Carolinians were formed into three battalions under the command of lieutenant-colonel Aſh, majors Armſtrong and Blount, the whole commanded by general Sumner, and poſted upon the right. The Virginians conſiſted of two battalions commanded by major Snead and captain Edmonds, and the whole by lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and poſted in the center. The Marylanders alſo conſiſted of two battalions, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Howard, and major Hardman, and the brigade by colonel Williams, deputy adjutant-general to the army, and were poſted upon the left. Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion, covered our right flank, and lieutenant colonel Henderſon, with the ſtate troops, commanded by lieutenant-colonels Hampton, Middleton, and Polk, our left. Lieutenant-colonel Waſhington, with his horſe, and the Delaware troops under captain Kirkwood, formed a corps de reſerve. Two three pounders under captain-lieutenant Gaines advanced with the front line, and two ſixes under captain Brown with the ſecond.

The legion and ſtate troops formed our advance, and were to retire upon the flanks upon the enemy's forming. In this order we moved on to the attack, the legion and ſtate troops fell in with a party of the enemy's horſe and foot about four miles from their camp, who miſtaking our people for a party of militia, charged them briſkly, but were ſoon convinced of their miſtake by the reception they met with; the infantry of the ſtate troops kept up a heavy fire, and the legion in front under captain Rudolph charged them with fixed bayonets, they fled on all ſides, leaving four or five dead on the ground, and ſeveral more wounded. As this was ſuppoſed to be the advance of the Britiſh army, our front was ordered to form and move on briſkly in line, the legion and ſtate troops to take their poſition upon the flanks. All the country is covered with timber from the place the action began to the Eutaw ſprings. The firing began again between two and three miles from the Britiſh camp. The militia were ordered to keep advancing as they fired. The enemy's advanced parties were ſoon driven in, and a moſt tremendous fire began on both ſides from right to left, and the legion and ſtate troops were cloſely engaged. General Marion, colonel Malmady, and general Pickens, conducted the troops with great gallantry and good conduct, and the militia fought with a degree of ſpirit and firmneſs that reflects the higheſt honour upon this claſs of ſoldiers; but the enemy's fire being greatly ſuperior to ours, and continuing to advance, the militia began to give ground, the North-Carolina brigade, under general Sumner, was ordered up to their ſupport. Theſe were all new levies, and had been under diſcipline little more than a month, notwithſtanding which they fought with a degree of obſtinacy that would do honour to the beſt of veterans, and I could hardly tell which to admire moſt, the gallantry of the officers, or the bravery of the troops. They kept up a heavy and well directed fire, and the enemy returned it with equal ſpirit, for they really fought worthy of a better cauſe, and great execution was done on both ſides. In this ſtage of the action the Virginians, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and the Maryland troops, under colonel Williams, were led on to a briſk charge with trailed arms, through a heavy cannonade, and a ſhower of muſquet balls. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and firmneſs of both officers and ſoldiers upon this occaſion. They preſerved their order, and puſhed on with ſuch unſhaken reſolution that they bore down all before them. The enemy were routed in all quarters. Lieutenant-colonel Lee had with addreſs, gallantry, and good conduct, turned the enemy's left flank, and was charging them in rear at the ſame time the Virginia and Maryland troops were charging them in front. A moſt valuable officer, lieutenant-colonel Henderſon, got wounded early in the action, and lieutenant-colonel Hampton, who commanded the ſtate cavalry, and who fortunately ſucceeded lieutenant-colonel Henderſon in command, charged a party of the enemy and took upwards of 100 priſoners. Lieutenant-colonel Waſhington brought up the corps de reſerve upon the left, where the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to make further reſiſtance, and charged them ſo briſkly with the cavalry and captain Kirkwood's infantry, as gave them no time to rally or form. Lieutenant-colonels Polk and Middleton, who commanded the ſtate infantry were no leſs conſpicuous for their good conduct than their intrepidity, and the troops under their command gave a ſpecimen of what may be expected from men naturally brave, when improved by proper diſcipline. Capt. lieut. Gaines, who commanded the three pounders, with the front line, did great execution, until his pieces were diſmounted. We kept cloſe at the enemy's heels after they broke, until we got into their camp, and a great number of priſoners were continually falling into our hands, and ſome hundreds of the fugitives ran off towards Charles-town: but a party threw themſelves into a large three ſtory brick houſe, which ſtands near the ſprings, others took poſt in a picquetted garden, while others were lodged in an impenetrable thicket, conſiſting of a cragged ſhrub called a black jack. Thus ſecured in front, and upon the right by the houſe, and a deep revine upon the left by the picquetted garden, and in the impenetrable ſhrubs, and the rear alſo being ſecured by the ſprings and deep hollow ways, the enemy renewed the action. Every exertion was made to diſlodge them. Lieutenant-colonel Waſhington made moſt aſtoniſhing efforts to get through the thicket to charge the enemy in the rear, but found it impracticable, had his horſe ſhot under him, and was wounded and taken priſoner. Four ſix pounders were ordered up before the houſe, two of our own and two of the enemy's, which they had abandoned, and they were puſhed on ſo much under the command of the fire from the houſe, and the party in the thickets, as rendered it impracticable to bring them off again when the troops were ordered to retire. Never were pieces better ſerved, moſt of the men and officers were either killed or wounded. Waſhington failing in his charge upon the left, and the legion baffled in an attempt upon the right, and finding our infantry galled by the fire of the enemy, and our ammunition moſtly conſumed, though both officers and men continued to exhibit uncommon acts of heroiſm, I thought proper to retire out of the fire of the houſe, and draw up the troops at a little diſtance in the woods, not thinking it adviſeable to puſh our advantages further, being perſuaded the enemy could not hold the poſt many hours, and that our chance to attack them on the retreat was better than a ſecond attempt to diſlodge them, in which, if we ſucceeded, it muſt be attended with conſiderable loſs.

We collected all our wounded except ſuch as were under the command of the fire of the houſe, and retired to the ground from which we marched in the morning, there being no water nearer, and the troops ready to faint with the heat, and want of refreſhment, the action having continued near four hours. I left on the field of action a ſtrong picquet, and early in the morning detached general Marion, and lieutenant-colonel Lee with the legion horſe between Eutaw and Charles-town, to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the relief of the enemy, and alſo to retard their march ſhould they attempt to retire, and give time for the army to fall upon their rear, and put a finiſhing ſtroke to our ſucceſſes. We left two pieces of our artillery in the hands of the enemy, and brought off one of theirs. On the evening of the 9th the enemy retired, leaving upwards of 70 of their wounded behind them, and not leſs than 1000 ſtand of arms that were picked up on the field, and found broke and concealed in the Eutaw ſprings. They ſtove between 20 and 30 puncheons of rum, and deſtroyed a great variety of other ſtores which they had not carriages to carry off. We purſued them the moment we got intelligence of their retiring, but they formed a junction with major M'Arthur at this place, general Marion, and lieutenant-colonel Lee not having a force ſufficient to prevent it. But on our approach they retired to the neighbourhood of Charles-town. We have taken 500 priſoners, including the wounded the enemy left behind; and I think they cannot have ſuffered leſs than 600 more in killed and wounded. The fugitives that fled from the field of battle ſpread ſuch an alarm that the enemy burnt their ſtores at Dorcheſter, and abandoned the poſt at Fair Lawn, and a great number of negroes and others were employed in falling trees acroſs the road for ſome miles without the gates of Charles town. Nothing but the brick houſe, and the peculiar ſtrength of the poſition at Eutaw ſaved the remains of the Britiſh army from being all made priſoners. We purſued them as far as this place, but not being able to overtake them we ſhall halt a day or two to refreſh, and then take our old poſition on the high hills of Santee. I think myſelf principally indebted for the victory we obtained to the free uſe of the bayonet made by the Virginians and Marylanders, the infantry of the legion, and captain Kirkwood's light infantry, and though few armies ever exhibited equal bravery with ours in general, yet the conduct and intrepidity of theſe corps were peculiarly conſpicuous. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell fell as he was leading his troops to the charge, and though he fell with diſtinguiſhed marks of honour, yet his loſs is much to be regretted. He was the great ſoldier and the firm patriot.

Our loſs in officers is conſiderably more from their value than their number, for never did either men or officers offer their blood more willingly in the ſervice of their country. I cannot help acknowledging my obligations to colonel Williams, for his great activity on this and many other occaſions in forming the army, and for his uncommon intrepidity in leading on the Maryland troops to the charge, which exceeded any thing I ever ſaw. I alſo feel myſelf greatly indebted to captains Pierce and Pendleton, major Hyrne and captain Shubrick, my aids de camp, for their activity and good conduct throughout the whole of the action.

This diſpatch will be handed your excellency by captain Pierce, to whom I beg leave to refer you for further particulars. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, your excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

NATH. GREENE.

His Excellency the preſident of congreſs.

Return of the continental troops.

Killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 4 ſubalterns, 4 ſergeants, 98 rank and file. Wounded, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 captains, 20 ſubalterns, 12 ſergeants, 209 rank and file. Miſſing, 1 ſergeant, 32 rank and file. Total 408.

Return of ſtate troops and militia.

Killed, 1 major, 4 ſubalterns, 4 ſergeants, 1[illegible] rank and file. Wounded, 3 lieutenant-colonels, [illegible] captains, 5 ſubalterns, 8 ſergeants, 91 rank and file. Miſſing, 8 rank and file. Total 146.

Total killed, wounded and miſſing, of continental and ſtate troops, and militia, 554.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Oct. 20. Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantes, which ſhe left the beginning of September, when the combined fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of forty odd ſail of the line, were at ſea, and had perfect poſſeſſion of the Britiſh channel; the fleet of which nation were in port, not being in a condition to oppoſe their enemies.

The Nonſuch, a few days ago, took and brought in with her the privateer General Arnold, belonging to New-York.

*** *For more news, adverti[illegible]ments, &c. ſee the Supplement.*

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SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 20.

Extract of a letter from the eastward, Oct. 18.

"The British fleet, in number 99, all got down to the Hook last night, and, I expect, will sail this day for Virginia. There are 25 line of battle ships, some fifties and some forties; with frigates of less force. There are a number of fire ships, three or four of which are frigate rigged, and under that disguise expect to be able to grapple as many French line of battle ships in time of action. Three line of battle ships are also prepared with carcases fixed on barbed irons, which they expect to fire into the sails and rigging, and which, by means of the barbed irons, are to hang and set fire to the ships. There are from four to five thousand troops on board, and I am pretty well assured to be commanded by Sir Henry in person."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 1.

Monday next is the day appointed by the constitution and form of government, for the meeting of the general assembly of this state.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were favoured with his Excellency general Washington's letter to the president of congress, the several letters which passed between him and Lord Cornwallis previous to the surrender of York and Gloucester, and the articles of capitulation; which being too long for publication this week, will be inserted in our next.

November 1, 1781.

WANTED AN OVERSEER.

A SINGLE MAN, of a sober industrious character, that can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber; who has to let a convenient tenement in good repair, about three miles from Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

1

Swamp, Oct 30, 1781.

THIS is to acquaint my customers in general who have leather at my yard, that I cannot deliver their leather without being paid for it in specie; I am forced to pay in specie for oil and labour, and am in such situation that I cannot give credit.

BENJAMIN NORMAN.

1

N.B. Those who have effects in my hands are desired.

October 20, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for specie, or new bills of credit (commonly called red money) at their actual value at the time of payment,

A VERY valuable tract of land, lying in the forest of Prince-George's county, adjoining to the brick church, about five miles from Upper-Marlborough, the same distance from Queen-Anne, and ten miles from Bladensburg. This tract contains about four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, one third at least of which is as rich and valuable meadow ground as any in the state of Maryland, being situated on that well known branch called Cottington, the greatest part of which is already cleared and fit for the sithe. The quality of the up-land is also very fine, and inferior to none in that part of the country, lays level, well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of wood with care to support the plantation. Building timber is wanting, and the houses on the place but indifferent. There are two apple orchards very good, and many other fruit trees of different kinds. The plantation is at present well fenced and in good repair. Also the crop of corn made on the plantation this year, amounting to towards of three hundred barrels, some oats, cider, and cider casks, &c. Credit will be given for the greatest part, or the whole of the purchase money if required, on giving bond on interest with security. The title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given by

JOSEPH SIM.

2 X

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1782, may be had at the printing-office. 1

To be sold at public vendue, on the 8th day of November next, for ready money only, gold or silver, or the late emission commonly called red money,

THAT well known STORE and LOT belonging to the subscriber, on the dock in the city of Annapolis. A good title will be given the purchaser, by

L. JACQUES.

2 X w3

N. B. Any person on application to Mr. Dowson may see the premises and know the particulars.

Annapolis, October 24, 1781.

A LARGE quantity of JESUITS BARK, to be sold on reasonable terms, by

JAMES MURRAY.

2

CASH given at the printing-office for empty VIALS. 2

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Nicholls, near Choptico, taken up as a stray, a white horse, supposed to be about 14 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus 4, bob tail, his mane cut off. The owner may have him again on proving property any paying charges.

2

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

7

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres: part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emition, at par with specie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

16

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cæcil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

7 w3

December 18, 1781.

RAN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th inſtant, a man ſlave called DICK, or DICKLE; he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a ſenſible artful fellow, very complaiſant, and can give a plauſible account of himſelf, his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water, and will probably endeavour to eſcape that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or will deliver him to the ſubſcriber at Wye river, ſhall receive 30 dollars of the laſt emiſſion as a reward.

5w RICHARD GRASON.

TO all whom it may concern, the inhabitants of Waſhington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for a diviſion of the ſaid county into two.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Amery, living in Charles county, taken up as a ſtray, a light gray (or white) gelding, 13 hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near ſhoulder S. A. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THERE is at the plantation of John Aſhton, living on Patuxent, Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay horſe, having a white ſtar on his face, branded E, about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3w3

THE following are a liſt of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 10 ſtate of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive, for 133⅓ dollars each, and 4 other ſtate of Maryland certificates, dated November 8, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive, for 666⅔ dollars each, alſo a ſtate of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for £. 100 currency each. The public are cautioned againſt the receiving or taking an aſſignment, as payment will not be made on them. 6w

EDWARD LLOYD.

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

AGREEABLE to law will be ſold at public vendue, at Fort-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 13th day of November next, for ready caſh, a very likely young negro man named George, if not ſooner applied for by his maſter. The ſaid negro was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway on the 21ſt day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelſon, I ſuppoſe it ought to have been Arthur Nelſon, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, ſays the ſaid negro was once his property, and that he ſold him to one Alexander, of Auguſta county in Virginia, and from thence he was ſold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

to BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of aſſembly to diſpoſe of the old court-houſe and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchaſe a quantity of land at the head of Corſica creek, whereon the public buildings for the uſe of the county may be erected, at ſuch time and particular place as by the judgment of the general aſſembly ſhall be appointed and aſcertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphans courts, at the dwelling houſe now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Cheſter-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and aſcertained by the general aſſembly. 6w8

WHOEVER is diſpoſed to employ a tutor for a genteel private family, or for a compact neighbourhood, under liberal patronage, may hear of one at the printing-office in Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, September 24, 1781.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 8th inſtant, a negro lad named JACOB, of a yellow complexion, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on a country cotton ſhirt, and a woſten jacket and breeches much worn. Whoever will bring the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber, living near the head of South river in the adjoining county, or ſecure him in any manner ſo that he can be had again, ſhall receive ſix dollars (ſpecie) reward.

WILLIAM HALL, jun.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all the property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt mills, all in good repair. That part of the premiſes called the Long-Cain, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenth; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at caſt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premiſes will alſo be ſold.

By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons make a daily practice of ſending carts to take wood from the ſubſcribers lands (under pretence of having leave from one or other of them) to the damage and treſpaſs thereof; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever from taking off ſaid lands any wood whatſoever under that pretence, as they are determined not to ſuffer it any longer.

MARY HESSELIUS,
B. OGLE,
W. THOMAS,
JACOB LUSBY.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by John Croſs, living at the plantation of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Eſq; in Charles county, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, ſhe appears to be old and creſt fallen, has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, and branded on the off buttock S. ſhe came to the plantation about the middle of February laſt. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardeſty, being near Hunting-town, now in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Hall.

GABRIEL CHILDS.